



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/661,263	09/12/2003	Christopher Berti	600.1289	7788
23280 7590 07/13/2007 DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC 485 SEVENTH AVENUE, 14TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10018			EXAMINER DICKERSON, CHAD S	
			ART UNIT 2625	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 07/13/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/661,263	BERTI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chad Dickerson	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>SEE attachment</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1 and 6 are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - Re claim 1: On line 5, the phrase "order of the operations" is suggested to be changed to -- order of operations --.
 - Re claim 6: On line 1 of claim 6, the phrase "through the individual steps of the calculated order of processes" is suggested to be changed to -- through individual steps of a calculated order of processes --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 2, 8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Zingher '468 (US Pat No 5930468).

Re claim 1: A method for determining an optimum procedure for a job change on a printing-material processing machine having at least one control computer, the method comprising:

comparing first data of a first machine job to second data of a subsequent machine job using the at least one control computer (i.e. in Zingher '468, the image

Art Unit: 2625

contents of the print jobs, considered as the data of a machine job, are compared to one another. The above feature is performed since the image contents of individual print jobs are compared to one another in pairs or twos. This means that image contents of a first print job is compared to the image contents of a subsequent print job. The image contents are analogous to the first and second print data. This process is controlled by the data processing device, which is able to compare print jobs in pairs since an order of the processing of a current print job is based on the comparison of the current print job and the previous print job; see fig. 4; col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49), and

establishing an order of the operations to be carried out during the job change as a function of the comparing step (i.e. a sequence in which to process the print jobs is established or determined during a job change in the actual sequence based on the comparison between print jobs in pairs. Certain jobs may be rearranged, or may have a job change, in processing depending on the comparison between the image contents of the print jobs. Column 7 shows an example of establishing an order of operations to be carried out during a job change when individual print jobs are compared based on their image contents; see col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 7, lines 19-64).

Re claim 2: The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the order of operations to be carried out during the job change is calculated in such a manner that a set-up time or a downtime during the job change is minimized (i.e. the sequence in which individual print jobs are carried out one after another during which a job change occurs is performed in

Art Unit: 2625

a manner in which the setting time needed to change the print job is minimal; see col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17).

Re claim 8: A device for determining an optimum procedure for a job change on a printing-material processing machine comprising:

at least one control computer comparing first data of a first machine job to second data of a subsequent machine job (i.e. in Zingher '468, the image contents of the print jobs, considered as the data of a machine job, are compared to one another. The above feature is performed since the image contents of individual print jobs are compared to one another in pairs or twos. This means that image contents of a first print job is compared to the image contents of a subsequent print job. The image contents are analogous to the first and second print data. This process is controlled by the data processing device, which is able to compare print jobs in pairs since an order of the processing of a current print job is based on the comparison of the current print job and the previous print job; see fig. 4; col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49), and

executing program steps as a function of the comparing step to establish an order of operations to be carried out during the job change (i.e. a sequence in which to process the print jobs is established or determined during a job change in the actual sequence based on the comparison between print jobs in pairs. Certain jobs may be rearranged, or may have a job change, in processing depending on the comparison between the image contents of the print jobs. Column 7 shows an example of

Art Unit: 2625

establishing an order of operations to be carried out during a job change when individual print jobs are compared based on their image contents; see col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 7, lines 19-64).

Re claim 13: A printing press comprising:

a device for determining an optimum procedure for a job change on a printing-material processing machine (the data processing device is used to perform the determination of an optimum procedure for a job change on a printing machine. The optimum procedure for the job change is in terms of time, process and/or economy of materials; see fig. 4; col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49),

the device including at least one control computer comparing first data of a first machine job to second data of a subsequent machine job (i.e. in Zingher '468, the image contents of the print jobs, considered as the data of a machine job, are compared to one another. The above feature is performed since the image contents of individual print jobs are compared to one another in pairs or twos. This means that image contents of a first print job is compared to the image contents of a subsequent print job. The image contents are analogous to the first and second print data. This process is controlled by the data processing device, which is able to compare print jobs in pairs since an order of the processing of a current print job is based on the comparison of the current print job and the previous print job; see fig. 4; col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49), and

executing program steps as a function of the comparing step to establish an order of operations to be carried out during the job change (i.e. a sequence in which to process the print jobs is established or determined during a job change in the actual sequence based on the comparison between print jobs in pairs. Certain jobs may be rearranged, or may have a job change, in processing depending on the comparison between the image contents of the print jobs. Column 7 shows an example of establishing an order of operations to be carried out during a job change when individual print jobs are compared based on their image contents; see col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 7, lines 19-64).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zingher '468 in view of Rai '747 (US Pub No 2003/0149747).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

Zingher '468 discloses the method wherein a number of printing-material is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure (i.e. when the system of Zingher '468 evaluates the print jobs, the print jobs are compared in pairs and the overall number of print jobs are all compared to each other in order to determine an optimum

procedure for print job change; see fig. 4; col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49).

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach a number of operating personnel of the printing-material processing machine is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rai '747. Rai '747 discloses a number of operating personnel of the printing-material processing machine is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure (i.e. in determining the resource requirements of each stage of the production process of the print job, the number of available operators is used in finding the requirements. The feature of using the number of operators in the system for the production process in Rai '747 incorporated with the process of finding the optimum procedure to perform during a job change in Zingher '468, performs the above feature; see paragraph [0029]).

Therefore, in view of Rai '747, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a number of operating personnel of the printing-material processing machine is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure in order to find the resource requirements in the production process of a print job (as stated in Rai '747 paragraph [0029]).

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zingher '468 in view of Yacoub '805 (US Pub No 2003/0011805).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

Zingher '468 teaches carrying out the order of processes of the optimum procedure (i.e. after the system of Zingher '468 compares the pairs of print jobs and finds the most suitable way to process the print jobs, the process is carried out to perform the optimum procedure; see fig. 4; col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49).

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the method wherein a length of paths to be traveled by operating personnel of the printing-material processing machine while carrying out the order of processes is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Yacoub '805. Yacoub '805 discloses a length of paths to be traveled by operating personnel of the printing-material processing machine while carrying out the order of processes is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure (i.e. Yacoub '805 takes into account, while finding the most suitable printer to perform the print job, the closest printer to the user. The distance the user will travel has to be shortest possible to be convenient to the user. The feature of taking into account the distance the user has to travel of in Yacoub '805 incorporated with the determination of different factors in the optimum procedure while carrying out the order of processes in Zingher '468 performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0024] and [0025]).

Therefore, in view of Yacoub '805, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a length of paths to be traveled by operating personnel of the printing-material processing machine while carrying out the

order of processes is taken into account in the determination of the optimum procedure in order to find the most appropriate printer in relation to the physical location of the printer in proximity to the user (as stated in Yacoub '805 paragraph [0025]).

7. Claims 5, 6, 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zingher '468 in view of Bauer '461 (US Pub No 2001/0039461).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the method further comprising visually displaying the established order of processes to operating personnel.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Bauer '461. Bauer '461 discloses comprising visually displaying the established order of processes to operating personnel (i.e. Bauer '461 has a planning board with display elements for displaying the individual or number of printing processes that are coordinated and scheduled in the system and this can be shown to operating personnel; see fig.1; paragraphs [0020] and [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Bauer '461, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to visually display the established order of processes to operating personnel in order to display individual or a number printing processes to be understood quickly by the operating personnel (as stated in Bauer '461 paragraphs [0020] and [0029]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Zingher '468 in view of Bauer '461 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the method wherein the operating personnel are guided through the individual steps of the calculated order of processes via one or more display devices mounted on the printing-material processing machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Bauer '461. Bauer '461 discloses the operating personnel are guided through the individual steps of the calculated order of processes via one or more display devices mounted on the printing-material processing machine (i.e. Bauer '461 has a planning board with display elements for displaying the individual or number of printing processes that are coordinated and scheduled in the system and this can be shown to operating personnel. As the user desires to change the processes on the planning board (4) using the input element (5), the user can see the display of the planning board and use the "drag and drop" technology provided to see the individual steps of the processes and be guided through the process of the planning board (4). Bauer '461 incorporated with the feature of calculating the best order of processes to process a print job in Zingher '468 performs the above feature; see fig.1; paragraphs [0020] and [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Bauer '461, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the operating personnel guided through the individual steps of the calculated order of processes via one or more display devices mounted on the printing-material processing machine in order to display individual or a number printing processes to be understood quickly by the operating personnel (as stated in Bauer '461 paragraphs [0020] and [0029]).

Art Unit: 2625

Re claim 9: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the device further comprising one or more display devices for displaying the order of operations.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Bauer '461. Bauer '461 discloses the device further comprising one or more display devices for displaying the order of operations (i.e. Bauer '461 has a planning board with display elements for displaying the individual or number of printing processes that are coordinated and scheduled in the system and this can be shown to operating personnel; see fig.1; paragraphs [0020] and [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Bauer '461, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have one or more display devices for displaying the order of operations in order to display individual or a number printing processes to be understood quickly by the operating personnel (as stated in Bauer '461 paragraphs [0020] and [0029]).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the device further comprising a display device or a system for acoustic communication for communicating information or errors.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Bauer '461. Bauer '461 discloses the device further comprising a display device or a system for acoustic communication for communicating information or errors (i.e. Bauer '461 has a planning board with display elements for displaying the individual or number of printing processes

that are coordinated and scheduled in the system and this can be shown to operating personnel. This information is used to communicate information to the user or operating personnel and this system is also capable of displaying operating errors to the user; see fig.1; paragraphs [0020] and [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Bauer '461, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a display device or a system for acoustic communication for communicating information or errors in order to display individual or a number printing processes to be understood quickly by the operating personnel (as stated in Bauer '461 paragraphs [0020] and [0029]).

8. Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zingher '468, as modified by Bauer '461, and further in view of Noyes '792 (US Pub No 2003/0011792).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the method wherein the established order of processes is communicated to operating personnel.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Bauer '461. Bauer '461 discloses the established order of processes is communicated to operating personnel (i.e. Bauer '461 has a planning board with display elements for displaying the individual or number of printing processes that are coordinated and scheduled in the system and this can be shown to operating personnel. This information is used to communicate

Art Unit: 2625

information to the user or operating personnel and this system is also capable of displaying operating errors to the user; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0020] and [0029]-[0032]).

However, Zingher '468 in view of Bauer '461 fails to teach in acoustic form.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Noyes '792. Noyes '792 discloses in acoustic form (i.e. Noyes '792 discloses a printer emitting a sound to alert the user that the process is about to perform a test print in the system. A variety of sounds are used to communicate the process that is occurring in the printer. The process of establishing an order of processes from Zingher '468 combined with the communication to the personal of the information by Bauer '461, all incorporated with using the sounds of Noyes '792 to indicate a process in the printer performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0164]-[0166]).

Therefore, in view of Noyes '792, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the established order of processes is communicated to operating personnel in acoustic form in order to emit sounds that indicate a process in a printer (as stated in Noyes '792 paragraphs [0164]-[0166] and [0193]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the device further comprising a system for communication of the established order of operations to operating personnel.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Bauer '461. Bauer '461 discloses a system for communication of the established order of operations to

Art Unit: 2625

operating personnel (i.e. Bauer '461 has a planning board with display elements for displaying the individual or number of printing processes that are coordinated and scheduled in the system and this can be shown to operating personnel. This information is used to communicate information to the user or operating personnel and this system is also capable of displaying operating errors to the user; see fig.1; paragraphs [0020] and [0029]-[0032]).

However, Zingher '468 in view of Bauer '461 fails to teach acoustic communication.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Noyes '792. Noyes '792 discloses acoustic communication (i.e. Noyes '792 discloses a printer emitting a sound to alert the user that the process is about to perform a test print in the system. A variety of sounds are used to communicate the process that is occurring in the printer. The process of establishing an order of processes from Zingher '468 combined with the communication to the personal of the information by Bauer '461, all incorporated with using the sounds of Noyes '792 to indicate a process in the printer performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0164]-[0166]).

Therefore, in view of Noyes '792, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a system for acoustic communication of the established order of operations to operating personnel in order to emit sounds to that indicate a process in a printer (as stated in Noyes '792 paragraphs [0164]-[0166] and [0193]).

9. Claim 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zingher '468, modified by Bauer '461 and Noyes '792, and further in view of Wasenius '320 (US Pub No 2002/0151320).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Zingher '468, modified by Bauer '461, and further in view of Noyes '792 are disclosed above.

Zingher '468 teaches the device wherein the system connected to the control computer (i.e. the data processing device includes a processor that controls the determination of the order of processing the print jobs; see col. 3, lines 1-66, col. 4, lines 1-17, 44-63 and col. 5, lines 8-49).

However, Zingher '468 in view of Bauer '461 fails to teach a system for acoustic communication.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Noyes '792. Noyes '792 discloses a system for acoustic communication (i.e. Noyes '792 discloses a printer emitting a sound to alert the user that the process is about to perform a test print in the system. A variety of sounds are used to communicate the process that is occurring in the printer. The process of establishing an order of processes from Zingher '468 combined with the communication to the personal of the information by Bauer '461, all incorporated with using the sounds of Noyes '792 to indicate a process in the printer performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0164]-[0166]).

However, Zingher '468, modified by Bauer '461, and further in view of Noyes '792 fails to teach includes at least one headset wirelessly.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Wasenius '320. Wasenius '320 discloses a system for acoustic communication includes at least one headset wirelessly connected to the control computer (i.e. Wasenius '320 discloses in the description of the background, a computer with a wireless headset is disclosed to meet basic communication needs; see paragraph [0004]).

Therefore, in view of Wasenius '320, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a system for acoustic communication includes at least one headset wirelessly connected to the control computer in order to meet basic communication needs in the system (as stated in Wasenius '320 paragraphs [0004] and [0005]).

10. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zingher '468 in view of Pfeiffer '102 (US Pat No 5447102).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the printing press further comprising at least one main drive for driving printing cylinders and plate cylinders or a blanket cylinder as well as separately driven inking units and inking rollers that can be turned off.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Pfeiffer '102. Pfeiffer '102 discloses the printing press further comprising at least one main drive for driving printing cylinders and plate cylinders or a blanket cylinder (i.e. looking at figure 1A, the press drive (25) drives both the plate cylinder (11) and the blanket cylinder (16). These components have their own separate drivers; see fig. 1A; col. 5, lines 50-66 and col. 6,

Art Unit: 2625

lines 1-67) as well as separately driven inking units and inking rollers that can be turned off (i.e. the inking units (12) have associated ink rollers (32) and the vibrator roller drive (29) with the application throw-off drives the ink applicator rollers. These same ink applicator rollers can be turned off as well; see col. 6, lines 1-46 and col. 8, lines 34-57).

Therefore, in view of Pfeiffer '102, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a printing press comprising at least one main drive for driving printing cylinders and plate cylinders or a blanket cylinder as well as separately driven inking units and inking rollers that can be turned off in order to have a printing unit apart of a rotary printing press (as stated in Pfeiffer '102 col. 5, lines 50-54).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Zingher '468 are disclosed above.

However, Zingher '468 fails to teach the printing press further comprising individual drives for driving cylinders or additional components.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Pfeiffer '102. Pfeiffer '102 discloses the printing press further comprising individual drives for driving cylinders or additional components (i.e. the press drive is an example of an individual drive for the printing cylinder that will drive the printing cylinder to rotate. The other individual drives for the additional components can include the drives for the inking unit and the respective ink rollers; see fig. 1A; col. 5, lines 50-66 and col. 6, lines 1-67).

Therefore, in view of Pfeiffer '102, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have individual drives for driving cylinders or

additional components in order to auxiliary mechanisms to drive different components in the printing unit (as stated in Pfeiffer '102 see col. 5, lines 50-54 and col. 6, lines 40-46).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

12. Loffler (US Pat No 5010820) discloses a system in which two print jobs are compared by using the image data of the print jobs for the comparison.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

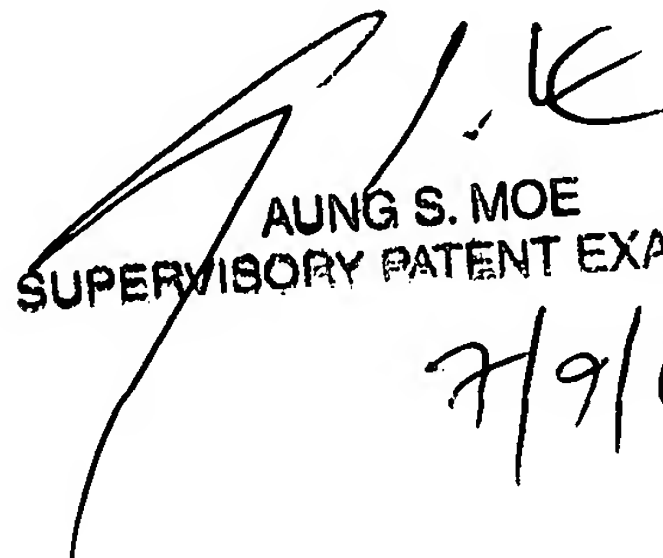
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)- 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/ 

Chad Dickerson

July 5, 2007


AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
7/9/07